

No. G. 26602—G. M. 223-18-2, dated 27th May 1919.

The following Press Communique dated Simla, the 2nd May 1919, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, regarding the arrangements made for the Haj Pilgrimage during the current season is hereby republished for the information of Moslems in the State:—

"The Government of India are glad to be able to announce that in spite of the world-wide shortage of shipping and the abnormal rise in passage rates to all destinations (which in the case of sailings from Bombay and Karachi has been enhanced by the lack of cargo), they have succeeded in making special arrangements for the provision of ample shipping, to convey pilgrims to and from the Hedjäs during the current pilgrimage season at return rates not greater than those which obtained before the war.

This concession will be open to pilgrims from India and the adjacent Moslem countries, but it is not intended to benefit pilgrims from China, Java, Russia, etc.

Another privilege which the Government of India have been able to secure is a series of sailings from Karachi, where special provision has been made for the reception and comfort of pilgrims from Sind, Baluchistan, the North-west Frontier, the Punjab and the western parts of the United Provinces.

These arrangements have only been arrived at after protracted negotiations with the shipping companies and others concerned and at considerable expense. But the Government of India were determined that the Moslem community, who have borne so patiently the restrictions which war conditions inevitably imposed on the Haj, should be afforded special facilities for the performance of this religious duty now that the war is over."

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

### REVENUE.

No. R. 14575—Ft. 182-18-4, dated 14th May 1919.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that from 1st July 1919, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

#### Schedule.

| District | Taluk | Approximate area                          | Name of block | Boundaries                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------|-------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shimoga  | Sorab | 688 acres and 34 guntas<br>1.07 sq. miles | Chikkasavi.   | North.—Starting from a point about 11 chains south-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 79 of Manmane, the boundary line runs south-east for about 15 chains |

through Survey No. 70 to a point about 5 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 78; then east for about 36 chains through Survey No. 70 of Manmane and 38 of Jirlekoppa to a point about 9 chains north-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 35 of the latter village; then south-east for about 23 chains through Survey No. 38 to a point on the common boundary between Jirlekoppa and Chikkasavi about 10 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18 of Chikkasavi; then again south-east for about 14 chains through Survey No. 15 of Chikkasavi to a point about 6 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 17; then slightly south-east for about 23 chains to a point on the High road leading from Sagar to Siralkoppa about 8 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 16.

East.—Then the line passes along the High road leading from Sagar to Siralkoppa for about 38 chains to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 74 of Kavadi; then west for about a chain and then south for about 2 chains and then east for about a chain to a point about 4 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 74; then along the said High road to a point about 34 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 74 of Kavadi.

South.—Then the line goes in a northwesterly direction for about 38 chains through Survey No. 76 of Indavalli to a point on the common boundary between Sigga and Indavalli

about 13 chains slightly north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 106 of Sigga; then north-west for about 19 chains through Survey No. 102 to a point about 8 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 103; then again slightly north-west for about 24 chains through Survey No. 102 to a point on the common boundary between Sigga and Kundagasavi about 7 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 42 of Kundagasavi.

*West.*—Then the line continues north-east, for about 39 chains through Survey No. 40 of Kundagasavi to a point about 6 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 41; then south-east for about 7 chains through Survey No. 40 to a point about 5 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 41; then north-east for about 10 chains through Survey No. 40 to a point about 6 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 41; then north for about 11 chains through Survey No. 40 to a point on the common boundary between Manmane and Kundagasavi about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 41; then west for about 10 chains through Survey No. 40 to a point about 5 chains north from the north-west corner of Survey No. 41; then north-west for about 17 chains through Survey No. 40 to a point on the common boundary between Kundagasavi and Manmane about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 35 of the former village; then slightly north-east for about 10 chains through Survey No. 70 of Manmane to meet the starting point.

*Remarks:*

Right of way to the cart-track 12 feet in width leading from Kundagasavi to Chikkasavi is granted for use by men, cattle and carts throughout the year. It enters the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 7 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 41 of Kundagasavi and runs east for about 3 chains through Survey No. 40 and quits the forest at a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 41; it again enters the forest at a point about 5 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 41 and passes east and north-east for about 50 chains through Survey Nos. 40 of Kundagasavi and 15 of Chikkasavi and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 9 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18 of Chikkasavi.

No. R. 15113—L. S. 43-18-2, dated 24th May 1919.

Under Section 236 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV, of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the said Code, to the Village of Karagallu, in the taluk of Arkalgud.

No. R. 15240—L. B. 113-18-1, dated 26th May 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918, Government are pleased to order that the Assistant Commissioner in revenue charge of the taluk, if he is a member of the Taluk Board, and if he is not a member, the Amildar of the taluk, or, the Deputy Amildar of the sub-taluk, as the case may be, shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Taluk Board.

2. The Vice-President of a Taluk Board shall be elected by the Board in accordance with the rules issued in this behalf.

By Order,

B. RAMASWAMIYA,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

## EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

No. 11588—Agr. 139-18-3, dated 27th May, 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation, VI of 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare Herambapura village in the Tirthahalli Taluk to be a place infected with Koleroga of the Arecanut (*Phytophthora Arecae*).

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the said Regulation, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are further pleased to make the following Rules for the treatment and control of the plant disease aforementioned:

*Rules for the Treatment and Control of Koleroga of the Arecanut.*

1. Before the break of the South-west monsoon all diseased and dead bunches of arecanuts should be removed from the trees and ground in the gardens and burnt.